



Business Men of America

have confidence in the future.

America—financial and business—is emerging from a state of uncertainty into a period which promises healthy and lasting prosperity.

Definite improvement along all lines is the best evidence of adjustment, and certainly conditions everywhere are showing this improvement.

This bank has confidence that the worst is past, and faith that the immediate future holds much of good for all.

First National Bank

W. C. DAVIS, President
A. C. BRADHAM, Vice-President
J. T. STUKES, Cashier.

STATE ONCE GREW

FLAX REGULARLY

A. S. Salley, Jr., Reviews Efforts of Settlers Many Years Ago to Collect Bounties Provided by Government to Encourage Production in South Carolina.

I see in The State of today a letter from "observer" in which he "wonders" if South Carolina farmers could not raise flax in South Carolina.

They can, unless they are below their ancestors who lived in South Carolina before the Revolution in mentality and business ability. Flax was raised in considerable quantity in these parts in those days, and there has been no radical change in the soil or climate of South Carolina since that time.

In the latter part of 1670 (the year the first settlement was "effected" in South Carolina) the governor, William Sayle, and his council wrote to the lords proprietors:

"There is nothing that we plant but it thrives very well. We sowed some flax and it thrives very well."

On January 20, 1672, Joseph Dalton wrote from Charles Town to Lord Ashley:

Variety of Crops

"The commodities then which will be certain and profitable in this place will be wine, oyle, silk, indicoe, tobacco, hemp, flax and some say ginger."

The flax industry, however, like cotton, indigo, hemp and tobacco did not develop to any appreciable extent in South Carolina for upward of a century after its first planting.

On May 29, 1736, the general assembly passed an act to encourage the raising of hemp, flax and silk.

A bounty of "fifty shillings current money for every hundred pounds weight of water-rotted, well-cured and clean-dressed flax, of the growth of this province, hereafter raised or produced, and so in proportion for a greater and lesser quantity, not less than twenty-five pounds weight" was offered for a period of three years next ensuing. The governor was empowered to appoint a skillful surveyor, or skillful surveyors, to inspect the hemp, flax and silk and certify to the provincial treasurer such as met the specifications, and he was to receive a shilling out

of the bounty for each hundred weight.

Twenty years later, on April 13, 1756, the general assembly, having forgotten all about the act of the preceding body, and reciting that "no encouragement hath been hitherto given in this province for the making of flax," revived the act for a bounty on hemp and flax for a period of three years. The bounty allowed under the new act was 20 shillings proclamation money for "every hundred pounds weight of well dressed merchantable flax, reckoning five score to the hundred, and so in proportion for all under and above that quantity made in this province." Five inspectors were named in the act, whose duty it was to judge whether flax upon which the bounty was asked met the requirements.

In 1758 this act was revived for a period of three years so far as it respected flax, the bounty on hemp being thereby reduced to six shillings per hundred.

Encouraged by Government

On April 7, 1770, an act to encourage the making of flax, linens and thread was passed. The preamble of the act reads:

"Whereas, the inhabitants of the interior parts of this province have become of late very numerous, and as nothing can contribute more to the strength and riches of a country and a due subordination to government than giving encouragement to all settlers to cultivate various valuable and useful commodities . . .

"That all persons who shall within the time appointed by this act, make or cause to be made, in this province, any of the articles hereafter mentioned, shall have and enjoy, as a reward or premium for such articles, after and according to the several rates as follows, viz: for every hundred weight of well dressed merchantable flax, reckoning five score to the hundred weight, 12 shillings proclamation money; for all good and merchantable linens and thread, a bounty after the rate of 60 pounds for every hundred pounds of the true and real value of the said linens and thread."

This act was to be effective for five years. The treasurer's books on April 20, 1776, show that 201 pounds seven shillings had been paid out in bounties on flax, linen and thread the preceding year.

By a resolution of the provincial congress of South Carolina, adopted November 28, 1775, an act passed

Cotton Seed!

Phone, wire or write me when you have any seed to sell.

J. P. COMMANDER,
Sumter, S. C.

February 23, 1722, for encouraging the raising of hemp and the act of April 7, 1770, for encouraging the making of flax, linen and thread were continued and extended.

No Measures Necessary

By an act passed by the general assembly, March 28, 1778, it was declared that the above mentioned "acts and resolution have fully answered the salutary purposes for which they were enacted, and by the great increase and flourishing condition of the manufactures of this state are now become unnecessary."

Statistics as to production, consumption and exportation of commodities produced in South Carolina in that day have never been systematically collected by any one. Gov. John Drayton, in his "Views of South Carolina," published in 1802, gives a few haphazard statistics of that character. Among the exportations listed by him on his table of exportations from November 14, 1783, to December 3, 1784 (from the crop of 1783), when the country was still suffering from the demoralization of the war of the Revolution, was 171 casks of flax seed. That would seem to indicate a pretty stiff flax crop in 1783.

A. S. Salley, Jr., in the Columbia State of last Saturday.

SILLO FILLING TIME

Clemson College, Sept. 13.—Remember you can make or ruin your silage at filling time says J. P. La-Master, chief of the dairy division, who states that the feed value of all silage crops depends on the time they are cut, the method of cutting, and packing.

Corn is ready for the silo when the grain is well dented, the chaff is turning brown, and the lower leaves on the stalk are dry. Just about the time you pulled fodder before you learned the better way.

If sorghum is used, make sure it gets ripe before cutting. The seed should be hard and the stalk ready for making syrup. When sorghum is cut green for silage, the result is an acid watery feed not relished by cows.

Cutting the Silage

For the most efficient packing the knives should be sharp and should be set to cut the material into pieces one-half to three fourths of an inch in length. A distributor should be used to spread the material about the silo, else the heavy particles will settle in one pile and the leaves and lighter material blow to the outside. If no distributor is at hand, make a chute which will deliver the material

to the center of the silo, where it may be distributed evenly about the surface by a man with a fork.

Packing the Silage

Packing is the most important operation in filling a silo. The secret in keeping and making silage is to keep the material air-tight. More silage is spoiled by improper packing than by any other cause. The number of men needed in the silo depends on the size of the silo and the rate of filling. When six to ten tons are being cut per hour, two men are needed in a silo 10 feet in diameter, and three in larger sizes. The packing should be chiefly around the edges. First, distribute the material around the edges, pack well, and then fill the center; then repeat. When finishing, round up the center higher than the edges. In settling the silage pulls away from the edges, and filling up the center tends to prevent this.

If the material is too dry to pack well, add water. It is not easy to damage the ensilage by using too much water.

EIGHT HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN CLEAR GAIN

Records of one 800-acre farm in Ohio show an annual increase of 8,000 bushels of corn through the adoption of new strains of corn and improved methods developed and recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. The farmer has been following the advice of the department for 20 years, and has kept careful records of his yield. For the last 10 years the increase averages more than 10 bushels an acre over previous years. Beyond the extra cost of harvesting, the labor and expense is no greater than previously, so the 8,000 bushels is regarded as clear gain.

NOTICE

The qualified voters residing in Trinity School District No. 27, of Clarendon County, South Carolina, will hereby take notice that an election will be held at the Trinity School House on Thursday, September 15th, 1921 for the purpose of voting on the question of whether said district shall levy and collect annually a special tax of Two (2) mills for general school purposes in said district. Polls open from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. Registration certificates and tax receipts required as in general elections. By order of County Board of Education.

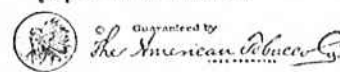
L. E. ELMORE,
T. J. LOWDER,
R. E. THOMPSON,
Trustees.

Do you know you can roll 50 good cigarettes for 10cts from one bag of

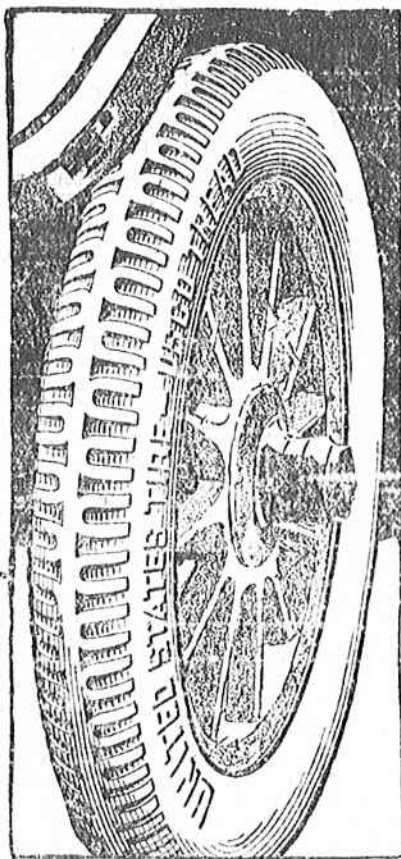


GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
TOBACCO

We want you to have the best paper for "BULL." So now you can receive with each package a book of 24 leaves of BULL—the very finest cigarette paper in the world.



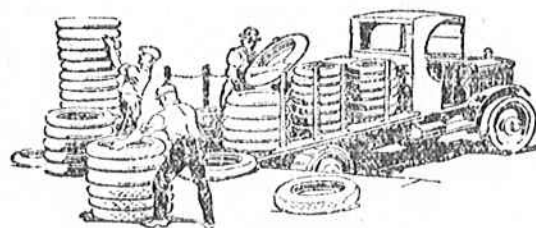
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THE U. S. USCO TREAD

Here is the U. S. Usco Tread, with a long-established standard of service among motorists who have an eye to value, as well as to price. While selling for less than the other tires in the U. S. Fabric line, the Usco has earned a reputation for quality and dependable economy which is not exceeded by any tire in its class.

From the makers of U.S. Royal Cords to the users of Fabric Tires



"Giving to the fabric tire user fresh, live tires. Being sh. now. Being sh. now."

IN all of modern merchandising the biggest conundrum is the fabric tire situation.

Around 70% of all car owners use fabric tires.

Their instinct for quality is as strong and insistent as any one else's.

Why, then, are they offered such hodge-podge stocks of "discount tires," "odd lots," "seconds," "retreads" and other so-called bargains of uncertain origin?

Sooner or later the public always seeks out quality. As a matter of self-protection—if for no other reason. The out-and-out opinion in favor of U. S. Fabric Tires has spread more this year than it ever did.

People have gotten very close to the U. S. policy. Felt it. Penetrated by it. And passed the word along.

It's a policy settled to one standard for all U. S. Tires. Whether fabrics or cords. Small sizes or large.

Giving to the fabric tire user fresh, live tires. Being made now. Being shipped now.

All the original U. S. vitality and service comes through when you buy a U. S. Fabric Tire.

"Usco," "Chain," "Nobby." Three different treads.

Built by the same brains, the same policy, the same quality ideals that have made U. S. Royal Cords the standard measure of tire worth.

United States Tires are Good Tires

U. S. USCO TREAD
U. S. CHAIN TREAD
U. S. NOBBY TREAD
U. S. ROYAL CORD
U. S. RED & GREY TUBES

United States Tires United States Rubber Company

L. M. Jones, Alcolu, S. C.
Geddings & Weeks, Pinewood, S. C.

W. J. Rawlinson, Jr., Jordan, S. C.
Rawlinson Motor Co., Paxville, S. C.
D. E. & J. F. Turbeville, Turbeville, S. C.

OUR BANK and THEY ARE INSEPARABLE Your Future

A good future without saving is something that doesn't often happen, you know.

Our institution is a progressive money saving and investing bank.

We solicit the patronage of these whose personal attributes are likewise—and those who earnestly desire to become such.

You never regret money saved. There is no use to regret when it is gone.

The Bank of Manning

JOSEPH SPROTT, President
T. M. MOUZON, Cashier